

BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

(FOUNDED 1790.)

Published by The Farmer Publishing Co., 179 Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

HAS MODERN ARMAMENT INCREASED
THE POWER OF THE DEFENSIVE?

MODERN ARMAMENT with its high power guns, its repeating rifles carrying bullets with enormous velocity, its machine guns and the other death dealing apparatus of ultra devilish, scientific character is a new development, less than twenty years old.

Such armament should, as between peoples of equal or nearly equal initiative, enormously increase the defensive power of a nation on its own ground.

Something of this gift of modern weapons to the defensive side was seen in the Boer war, when a great many British with very greatly difficulty subjugated a few thousand Boers. In earlier days the same conquest would probably have been made in half the time and at half the cost.

So far as reports go, Austria seems to be meeting unusual difficulties in her advance into Serbia.

If the lesson of this war should be that modern weapons strengthen a defensive, a great gain will be made for peace. If one nation cannot invade the territory of another unless with a military force three, four, or five times as great, the inducements for armies to stay on their own ground will be multiplied.

It may ultimately appear that no army is large enough for the purposes of successful invasion, and that a relatively small army is sufficient to repel invasion. If so, science will indeed have contributed to peace.

MAKING THE BEST OF VACATION

SOME PEOPLE are perfectly content to spend a long summer outing at some lonely farm home or forest camp. Such persons are usually very sensitive to the voices of nature. Daily work and the clash and grind of city life have been a strain and a burden to them. The mere absence of the clang of car-wheels and the honk of motors is a joy. Mere inaction is happiness.

When to this there is added the merriment of bird songs, the jingling swish of the tree-tops, the rippling voice of river or sea, their content is complete. The simple life of the few villagers with whom they may come in contact is human companionship enough.

At the other extreme of the scale are restless creatures who must play the same game that occupies their time the rest of the year. The hotel by the sounding sea is principally valued as a place to dance and play bridge in.

Every one to his taste. Probably the majority of people today are living lives of overstrain. A vacation of absolute inactivity is for a great many persons the most wholesome thing in sight.

The high-strung, restless American temperament does not

take kindly to the middle ground of moderation. Many people spoil their vacation by a degree of physical activity for which they are not capable. The stimulus of some unfamiliar scene, or of outdoor life in some tonic air, impels them to unusual efforts. They take long walks and play vigorous games, twice as hard as would be possible at home. The effort is largely done on a basis of nervous excitement. When the holiday is over, they return more jaded than before.

One needs to be something of a philosopher. Don't try to do everything in two weeks. Leave something for next time!

POPULAR GOVERNMENT NEXT ISSUE

THE NEXT great issue before Congress will be the question of popular government enforced by federal laws, according to all the indications now. And it would not be surprising if President Wilson called an extra session of the next Congress, after March 4, of next year to adopt a series of law guaranteeing popular government.

The amazing record of the present Democratic Congress will probably not be allowed to stand alone by President Wilson. The present Congress has settled nearly every political issue that has been before the country for the past 16 years. Tariff, currency, trusts, Alaskan development, income tax and probably conservation—this will be the record of the present Congress—a record that is without equal in the history of the country.

It is known that a legislative subject near to President Wilson's heart is the question of direct presidential primaries. Mr. Wilson urged this legislation upon the present session of Congress, but there was not time to take it up. However, various congressional committees have been studying the problem, and they will probably be ready to report out bills at next winter's session.

Consequently the signs point to a popular government fight in Washington next winter. But the session which begins in December will be a short session, expiring by law on March 3, 1915. There will hardly be time to pass the appropriation bills and adopt popular government measures also. The fight will probably be started then. The President is likely to ask the new Congress to continue the work immediately, so that the laws may be on the statute books in plenty of time for the states to put them into effect in the presidential nomination campaign of 1916.

AMERICA'S EFFICIENT RAILROAD WORKERS

AMERICAN RAILROAD employees are declared to be the most efficient in the world. The recent annual reports of the railroads to the Interstate Commerce Commission show a remarkable increase in the efficiency of railroad employees in the last 25 years. Comparative figures with European railroads are lacking, but there seems little doubt that the efficiency of American railroad men has increased with that of the employees of Uncle Sam's post office. Representative David J. Lewis, of Maryland, has shown by the postal statistics of the world that the efficiency of foreign postal employees does not compare with

that of the Yankee letter handlers, and there is reason to believe that this same comparison can be carried to the railroad employees also.

Analysts have been going over the railroad figures and showing some remarkable facts. Not only has the productive efficiency of American railroad labor increased enormously, but there is reason to believe that it will increase even more in the future.

Railroad efficiency is rated according to transportation "units," which means in the case of freight a ton transported one mile, or in the case of passengers, per passenger carried a mile.

In 1890 engine labor costs to the railroads for each 1,000 traffic units was 86 cents; last year it was 59 cents. In other words, it cost the railroads 27 cents less for wages of engineers and firemen to carry 1,000 passengers one mile, or 1,000 tons of freight one mile, than it did in 1890. But wages paid to engineers in 1913 were far higher than those of 1890. The cheapened cost was due to the increased efficiency of the employees.

Such figures run all through the various classes of employees and on all American railroads. Larger engines, heavier equipment and greater loads, added to increased skill on the part of the employees, have brought about efficiency that no other country on earth can meet.

The ever-increasing use of cigarettes in Europe, as well as in the United States, brought into prominence certain brands of Turkish and Greek tobacco never before in demand for the manufacture of cigarettes and caused the high prices.

Hamlet—Why is it, Simon, that they always have bloodhounds in an Uncle Tom's Cabin show?
Simon Légaré—To find the manager on salary days, my boy.—Puck.

"Yes," said nonchalant Mr. Wombat, "I was in Egypt."
"I suppose you stood awestruck before the grand and solemn Sphinx."
"Well, I gave it the once over."—Pittsburgh Post.

An aeroplane is being built for flying over forests in West Africa and prospecting for rubber trees.

Ho—What do you charge for your rooms?
Lodging House Keeper—From two guineas up.

He—But I am an actor.
She—Then it's a two guineas down.—London Opinion.

"Is there anything special in the case?" asked the reporter of the bank president whose cashier had stolen \$17.
"Yes," mused the president, "you may say that we did not trust him implicitly."—Philadelphia Ledger.

In Russia bricks made of coal dust are used for paving; the coal is combined with treacle and resin.

In all European countries except Russia the sugar beet production last year was one of the greatest on record.

RADFORD B. SMITH

CO-OPERATIVE—CAN FARE TO OUR CUSTOMERS
PROFIT SHARING WITH OUR EMPLOYEES

OUR REGULAR WEDNESDAY SALE

At 3¼c—Yard Wide Cheese Cloth, White or Cream.
At 7½c—Celebrated Lockwood, fine 4-4 Sheeting, Unbleached.
At 7c Hundred, 400 for 25c—Paper Napkins.
At 8c—Girdle Forms, assorted sizes.
At 3c—Assorted lot fine Tea Strainers with handles.

RELATIONS.

(Washington Star.)
"What is your opinion of our foreign relations?" asked the patriotic citizen.
"They don't do you any good," replied the local politician. "What you want is a lot of relations right here in your own country that'll vote the way you tell 'em to."

PEACE.

(Washington Star.)
Oh, peace is gentle, kind and meek. And gracious in its influence. But if to purchase it you seek, There is no end to the expense.

Anger, fear and other forms of mental excitement, it has been learned, may stop digestion entirely and cause serious kidney diseases. Indianapolis News.

Although wireless apparatus was not fully developed until 1909, it is estimated by an exchange that more than 5,000 lives have been saved by its use.

Buy Your Tubes
at These Prices

and save money. We invite you to examine these tubes as they are made very strong and heavy.

30x3, grey	\$1.96
30x3½, "	\$2.45
32x3½, "	\$2.59
32x4, "	\$3.23
32x4, "	\$3.33
34x4, "	\$3.43
36x4, "	\$3.63

Full Stock of
UNITED STATES, GOOD-
YEAR AND IMPERIAL
TIRES

THE ALLING
RUBBER CO.

SYNDICATE STORES

1126 MAIN ST.

The D. M. Read Co.

Established 1857

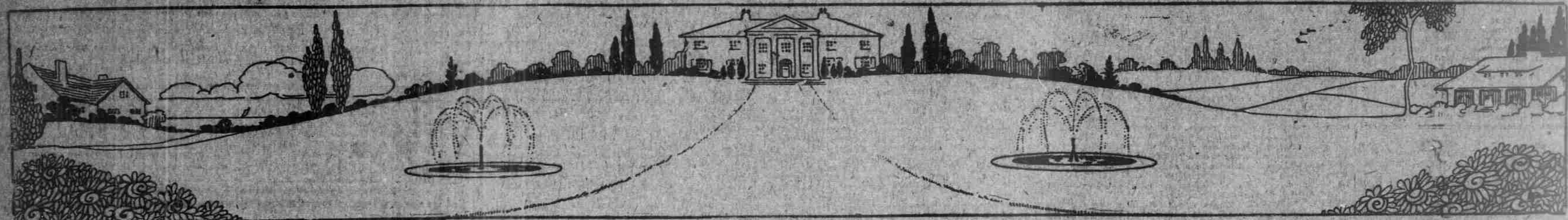
The D. M. Read Co.

Established 1857

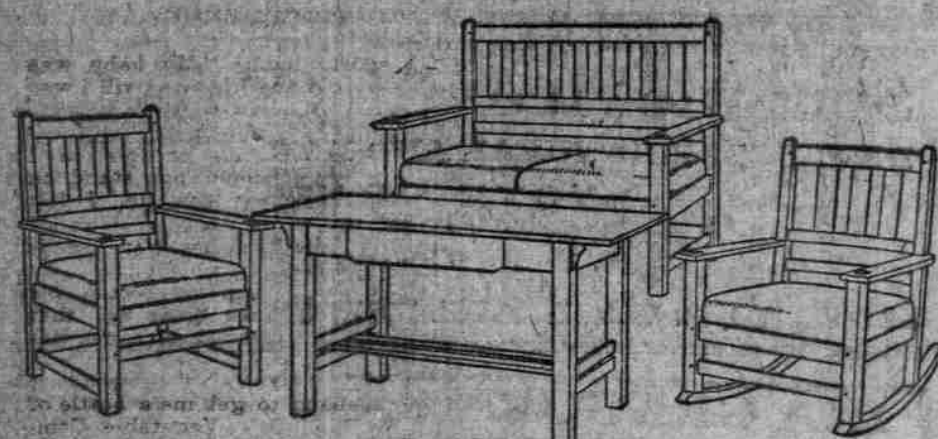
The Store Closes at 5 p. m. Daily Except Saturdays when the closing hour is 9 p. m.

The D. M. Read Co.

Established 1857



THIS AUGUST CLEARANCE SALE will continue for two weeks. Take it easy and comfortably. There is plenty of merchandise and the last days will be just as full of values as these first ones. We have a heavy stock and it is our purpose to clear the shelves and floors before time for Autumn goods to arrive.

Limbort Holland Dutch Furniture
in the August Sale

Visitors have noticed the past week or two, the very attractive library in the Exhibition Suite of the Furniture Store. This room contains a set of Holland Oak Furniture, in the rich warm brown finish peculiar to the style. The pieces are of a substantial and serviceable character, always pleasing to the eye.

Chair and settee cushions are of brown Spanish leather. Specially priced as follows:

Settee, value \$20.00 for \$14.50
Rocker, value \$12.00 for \$8.65

Chair, value \$12.00 for \$8.65
Table, value \$15.00 for \$10.75

Corsets

A gathering of discontinued numbers and odd sizes in high grade Corsets, the lot containing many splendid values,
less 50 per cent.

Women's
Underwear

Vests, hand crocheted tops.
Union Suits, plain mercerized list.
Lisle Suits, lace trimmed.
98 cts.
Values \$1.25 to \$1.50

Princess Slips

Of white Nainsook, embroidered and trimmed with lace, sizes 34 and 36 only, former prices \$1.00 to \$2.50,
less 25 per cent.

English Club Chairs, red morocco

Large and luxurious Armchairs, value \$85.00, for \$42.50
Leather covered Couch, best quality, \$68.00, for \$43.50

Denim-covered Easy Chairs and Rockers

Value \$16.00 for \$10.50 Value \$30.00 for \$22.50
Value \$17.25 for \$12.50 Value \$24.25 for \$15.00

House Furnishings, less 20 per cent

Articles for Kitchen and Laundry

All Enameled Ware and Tinware, Earthen and Nickel-plated Ware, Galvanized Ware, such as Ash and Garbage Cans, small Wooden Ware such as Wash Tubs, Clothes Wringers, Racks, Spoons, etc., Aluminum Ware, Fiber Ware and Cutlery, the latter including all fine and high-priced Carving Sets. All Iron Ware, Brushes, Wire Goods and Lamp Stoves.

Water Coolers and Refrigerators over \$15.00.

House Furnishings, less 10 per cent

Bathroom Fixtures, Brooms, Gas Ranges and Plates, Vacuum Cleaners, Garden Hose, Ice Cream Freezers, and large Wooden Ware, Stepladders, etc.

Short Lengths of
Fine Imported Cotton
Goods

Crepes, Voiles, Argentines, Tissues, Plisse, Dimities, Piques, Poplins, Linens in colors, French Satines and Cotton Foulards.

Remnants average from 2 to 7 yards, to close out at

half-price.

Should one not buy for waists or dresses it is a good chance for household use, cushion covers, scarves, curtains and draperies.
Cotton Goods, main floor.

Dress Linings.

Percaline, value .20 .10
Bias Broadcloth Lining, .05
Ready-made Waist Linings .15
Black Percale Flouncings .50
Black Mohair Flouncings .50
value for

Notions.

Imported Scissors .50 .35
Blanket Pins .06 2 for .05
Lubricant Oil .10 .05
Darning Silk .05 .03
Skirt Markers .10 .06
Hair Rolls .15 .10
Waving Irons .25 .15
Lace Buttons .10 .05

Special for Men

Bathing Suits, all new, this season's goods—
value \$1.00 for .79
value \$1.50 for \$1.19

Pajamas of fine woven madras—
value \$1.25 for \$1.00

Silk Shirts, finest grade, value \$5.00 for \$3.79

Neglige Shirts, the "Wellington," value \$1.00 for .79
"Lion," value \$1.50 for \$1.00

Men's Umbrellas

Silk Glorias with palmetto handles, value \$1.50 for \$1.19

Boys' Blouses

"K. & E." and "Bell" Blouses, all of fine woven madras in neat patterns, regular prices 50 and 75 cts.
sale prices 39 and 50 c

Women's Tailored Suits

Samples in Advance Styles for Autumn

A small and selected number of Autumn models, the materials in dark stripes, whipcords, and other mannish cloths, made up according to the latest edicts of changeable fashion, with tunic skirts and longtailed coats, all beautifully lined and finished.

Regular values \$28.00 to \$35.00

August sale prices \$22.50 to \$25.00.

Towels

Damask Towels
Value .25 for .22 Value \$1.00 for .90
Value .50 for .45 Value .75 for .67

Huck Towels
Value .10 for .08 Value \$1.50 for \$1.35
Value .15 for .13 Value \$1.25 for \$1.12
Value .25 for .22 Value \$1.00 for .90
Value .50 for .45 Value .90 for .80

Turkish Towels and Bath Sheets proportionately reduced.